

[**CONFIDENTIAL**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd May, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th May, referring

Alleged rebellion of the
Jamshedis against the
Amír of Kábul.

to the telegram sent to the *Pioneer*
by its London correspondent on the
12th idem on the authority of a St.

Circulation,
181 copies.

Petersburg telegram about the rebellion of Jamshedis against the Amír of Kábul, says that it is alleged that the Jamshedis have expressed a desire to become Russian subjects, that an engagement has taken place between the rebels and the Amír's troops, and that Alikhanoff left Merv on the 15th April to assist the Jamshedis. It is difficult to understand how Alikhanoff has entered Afghan territory in opposition to the terms of the convention lately concluded between the Russian and British Governments about the Russo-Afghan frontier. The news, if well founded, is really very alarming, as the British Government and the Amír cannot be expected to view a breach of the treaty by the Russian Government with indifference. The *Standard* has already asked Parliament to place the British army on a war footing and to issue magazine rifles to all the regulars. Hence it may be feared that the difficulty which has now arisen in Central Asia may lead to war between England and Russia. But the telegram received in London from St. Petersburg about the alleged complications in Central Asia has a very suspicious look about it. The news of the

engagement which is said to have taken place between the Jamshedis and the Afghan troops on the 6th April reached England, through St. Petersburg, one month and six days after the fight. Should not the news have come straight to this country through Herat, which is very near Jamshedi territory? The *Hindustán* will not be surprised if the St. Petersburg telegram above referred to has exaggerated matters. Some petty conflict may have taken place between the Jamshedis, who owe only nominal allegiance to the Amír, and his troops, and Alikhanoff may have gone to Jamshedi territory simply in order to enquire what the quarrel is about. Let this be as it may, there is no doubt that the telegram above referred to will not fail to create alarm in the mind of the general public.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th May, in commenting upon the same subject, asks what has become of the demarcation

The same.

of the Russo-Afghan boundary which was effected so lately by the Boundary Commission? The Russian Government has broken the convention before the ink with which it was written has dried. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* had prophesied at the time of the appointment of the Commission and the conclusion of the treaty that the Russian Government would not long adhere to the demarcation.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th May, referring to the rumour about the appointment of Nawáb Zaighamu-l-daula as Urdu teacher to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Appointment of an Urdu teacher to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Highness the Prince of Wales for three years on Rs. 1,500 a month, considers Her Majesty's desire to learn the language a good sign of the times, and hopes that the grievances of natives will receive more attention in future. But the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* does not understand why the Nawáb should receive his pay and pension from the Indian Treasury. Is it because he is a native and he will teach Indian languages to Her Majesty? The editor is of opinion that Her Majesty herself should pay her tutor.

The *Akhbār-i-Chundr*, of the 15th May, regrets to say that Residents and Political Agents are guilty of great high-handedness and tyranny, as is evident from their proceedings in Rewah, Bhopal, Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Gwalior. Indian Princes are much dissatisfied with their misconduct, but as they are loyal to the core, they do not open their mouths of complaint. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that the Government of India does not give attention to the matter.

Circulation,
215 copies.Treatment of native
Princes by Residents and
Political Agents.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 19th May, gives an account of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán's investiture with the insignia of K.C.S.I. by the Collector of Aligarh at a public darbar on 14th idem.

Circulation,
500 copies.Sir Saiyid Ahmad
Khán's investiture.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 18th May, says that the *Pioneer*, of the 24th April, urges that the number of clerks in courts and offices should be reduced, and that the saving effected in this way should be devoted to increasing the salaries of the clerks retained. But obviously a reduction of establishment is impossible until work is reduced. With a view to reducing work the *Pioneer* proposes that Government should charge interest on arrears of land revenue. The Allahabad newspaper thinks that landlords would pay revenue punctually in order to avoid having to pay interest in addition, and that in that case the present large staff of officials would not be required for the collection of revenue. Several of the suggestions made by the *Pioneer* are open to serious objections, but the *Asad* will discuss at present only the proposal to charge interest on arrears of revenue. According to section 141 of Act XXII of 1886 tenants are liable to pay interest to landlords on arrears of rent at one per cent. a month. When landlords take interest from their tenants on arrears of rent, they can offer no objections to pay interest to Government on arrears of revenue. It would seem that Government made no provision for charging interest on

Circulation,
240 copies.Suggestion of the *Pioneer*
as to charging interest
on arrears of land revenue.

arrears of revenue in Act XXII of 1886 with a view to disarming the talukdars' opposition to the measure. But it is likely to assert its claim to such interest at some future time and the landlords will be unable to make any valid objection, as they themselves receive interest from their ryots. However, the *Asad* does not agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that if landlords are charged interest on arrears of revenue, they will pay their revenue instalments by the fixed date and Government will be able to reduce tahsili establishments. The delay in the payment of revenue by landlords is due to their poverty. If a proof of their poverty is required, look at the many bonds executed by them every year for money borrowed and the frequent transfers of their estates to mahájans. Hence the payment of interest on arrears of revenue would press heavily on them. The measure would also lead to other bad results. Landlords would become less anxious than at present to pay revenue at the fixed time because they would think that they would only have to pay interest in case of delay. On the other hand, the hope of receiving interest would make Government less anxious to recover revenue as soon as it becomes due. The consequence would be that tahsildars' offices would become regular banks, and Government would have to enforce the provisions of sections 117 and 132 of Act XVII of 1876 more frequently than at present. Hence it will be perceived that the proposal of the *Pioneer* would cause a considerable increase in work in tahsils. However, the *Asad* advises the Talukdars' Association to apply to Government for a repeal of section 141 of Act XXII of 1886 ; otherwise Government is sure to demand interest from them on arrears of revenue sooner or later.

Circulation,
130 copies.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhár), of the 17th May, referring to

Sir Lepel Griffin's administration of Central India.

Sir Lepel Griffin's departure from Indore on the 1st idem on furlough to England, says that it is doubtful whether he will return to this country on the expiration of his leave. He has been Governor-General's Agent for Central India for the last seven years. In his Ratlam speech he referred to the progress which had been made in Central India during that period, and said that a wide-spread desire for

education had been created in the minds of the people. But no credit is due to him for that progress, because it would have been made even if a man of average abilities had been in charge of the Agency. He bestowed no special benefit on Central India during his administration. The question is whether he did any harm to the native princes or the people. At his visits to Dhár, his proceedings were always just and proper. He was never accused of exercising tyranny and oppression in other native states. The only complaint made against him is by the *Amrita Basár Pattrika* and some other newspapers with reference to his proceedings in Bhopal and Rewah. He has also been blamed in some quarters for the withdrawal of powers from the Rája of Devas. But, in the opinion of the *Vritta Dhára*, his treatment of the Rája was quite justifiable. In the time of Sir Henry Daly, too, the prince was once deprived of his powers owing to his extravagance, and the powers were restored to him when he promised to mend his ways. Sir Lepel's interference in Bhopal was rendered necessary by Sadiq Hasan Khán's oppression of the people. Hence it will be seen that his administration was neither very beneficial nor very harmful to Central India.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th May, is glad to say that the Government of India has resolved to make an enquiry into the condition of the Indian people. This is as it should be. The *Hindustán* has often drawn the attention of Government to the poverty of the people and urged the necessity of remedying the evil. Sir William Hunter lately declared that there were more than forty lakhs of persons in this country who had not even one full meal a day. As a rule the condition of the agricultural classes is very unsatisfactory. In conclusion the *Hindustán* urges that the Supreme Government should appoint able and experienced men, who have the courage to express their opinions freely and who have made India their special study, to make the required enquiry.

Circulation,
181 copies.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 16th May, gives in Marathi the substance of Mr. A. Mackenzie's minute on technical education in the Central Provinces, but does not understand why the Chief Commissioner has not sanctioned the appointment of a drawing master for the new High School at Burhanpur, as he has done for the High Schools in other places. The *Nyāya Sudhā* advises the Municipal Board of Burhanpur to appoint a drawing master at the school there. (The *Nyāya Sudhā*, in its issues of the 2nd, 9th, and 16th May, publishes the minute in English *in extenso*.)

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 20th May, regrets to say that this year the results of the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University have been very unsatisfactory, particularly so far as Muhammadan candidates are concerned. There were 250 Muhammadan candidates in all, of whom only 23 have passed. Fifty-three boys appeared at the examination from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but only three of them have been successful. Last year the number of successful Muhammadan candidates was 57. For some years past the result has never been so unsatisfactory as this year. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* then quotes an extract from the comments of the *Urdu Guide* newspaper of Calcutta, in which the latter says that the Hindu examiners have taken revenge on the Muhammadan boys for Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khān's opposition to the National Congress. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* is not disposed to concur entirely with the *Urdu Guide* in the serious charge brought by the latter against the Hindu examiners. However, as the *Guide* is edited by Maulvi Kabiru-l-din Ahmad Khān, who is a Fellow of the Calcutta University and has received the title of Khān Bahādūr from the Government of India, the *Najmu-l-Akhbār* is of opinion that its statement is entitled to some weight. Hence the Calcutta University would do well to have the answer papers of the Muhammadan candidates re-examined.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 13th May,

Circulation,
150 copies.

Appointment of Honorary Magistrates and the bestowal of titles.

regrets to say that men who acquire a little wealth and gain the good will of the local authorities are made Honorary Magistrates and receive titles, even though they have received no education and belong to no high caste or family. Ignorant men who know nothing of law and do not understand even ordinary Persian words cannot be expected to dispense justice properly. They become mere tools in the hands of their sarishtadars. Again, the titles bestowed by Government are quite meaningless. Young military officers and old civilians are both made C.S Is. Hindús and Musalmáns who have never performed any act of bravery are given the titles of Rae Bahádur and Khán Bahádur. The late Muhammadan kings always bestowed titles suited to the recipients. In conclusion the *Jám* advises Government to appoint properly qualified men as Honorary Magistrates and to bestow suitable and proper titles.

Management of the Muhammadan religious endowments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A correspondent of the *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 18th May, says that an enquiry has been made into the management of the Muhammadan religious endowments in Bengal. The Hindu religious endowments in some other provinces are now engaging the attention of Government. But it is a matter of deep regret that nothing has yet been done to improve the management of the Muhammadan religious endowments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There is reason to think that the income derived from the endowments is not spent in accordance with the wishes of the donors. The condition of the Bahraich endowment has much improved under Government management. The writer does not mean that Government should take all Muhammadan religious endowments into its hands, but that it should appoint committees to manage them.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Táti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th May, says that about two years ago Sir Alfred Lyall issued strict orders with a view to

Circulation,
296 copies.

Sale of chandu.

discouraging the use of chandu, and that consequently all the chandu shops in Meerut were closed. But considering the heavy loss of revenue which the stoppage of the sale of the drug would involve, the Magistrate allowed the shops to be re-opened soon after. The fact is that the policy of the British Government is that of a trader and not that of a king. The Sultan of Turkey has lately entirely forbidden the sale of liquor in his territories.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 14th May, complains that the posts of patwāris have been allowed to become hereditary in Kumaun and Garhwāl. When a patwāri is unfit for work owing to old age, he retires and gets his son appointed in his place, even though the latter has received little or no education. The practice involves a great injustice to men who have obtained middle-class examination certificates after long and laborious study, but suffer from want of employment. The *Akhbār* appeals to the district officers of Kumaun and Garhwāl to give their attention to the subject.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 20th May, says that the public has long been urging that the yard of this country should be equalized with that of England. The Government of India has now seen the reasonableness of the proposal, and a Bill has been introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to give effect to it. The measure will prevent fraud in the marking of length on piece-goods imported from England into this country. But it would have been better, had the use of this yard been made compulsory throughout the country; in that case cloth-sellers would have been unable to cheat the people. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* is of opinion that uniform measures of length and the same weights and coins should be introduced in the United Kingdom and India, which would be a great encouragement to trade and would also improve exchange.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 15th May, complains

Circulation,
63 copies.

Delay in the delivery of the Meerut city mails and the decrease in the salary of sub-postmasters and deputy postmasters.

that there is much unnecessary delay in the delivery of city mails at Meerut, and says that the delay would be avoided if a delivery were made at the city post-office. Traders and the editor have drawn the attention of the proper authorities to the subject in vain. It is believed that the Postmaster-General himself is not opposed to the proposal, but the postal officials at Meerut do not like to see the city post-office raised to the status of a delivery office. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* then complains that the so-called economical reforms which have lately been introduced into the Postal Department are highly objectionable. All the sub-offices have been made branch offices and the pay of sub-postmasters reduced from Rs. 20 to 10. The deputy postmasters in charge of village post-offices, whose pay is Rs. 15, will receive only Rs. 3 in future. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* thinks that if sub-postmasters and deputy postmasters are paid such inadequate salaries, cases of fraud and embezzlement are sure to occur frequently in post-offices, and the public will lose confidence in the Postal Department.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 21st May,

Circulation,
500 copies.

Alleged complaints of native passengers on the East Indian Railway.

refers to the following alleged complaints of native passengers on the East Indian Railway :—(1) At the principal stations railway police officials ill-treat even respectable persons with a view to extorting money from them. (2) If a passenger requires change for a rupee in order to pay the price of his ticket, neither the booking-clerk nor the money-changer gives him full change for the rupee. He is obliged to pay one or two pice as discount. (3) At some stations pick-pockets collude with railway officials and relieve passengers of their money at the distribution of tickets, particularly at night. (4) Guards and other officials forcibly place more passengers in compartments which are already overcrowded. If the passengers ask them to give them seats in less-crowded compartments, they abuse and

even beat them. (5) Undue indulgence is shown to Europeans, and even to native Christians, travelling third class. Sometimes a single European or native Christian is allowed to occupy a whole compartment. (6) Proper facilities have not been afforded to women for travelling in compartments reserved for females, and therefore they are obliged to take their seats in the same compartments with men, to their great inconvenience. (7) The prohibition against smoking in railway carriages is not strictly enforced. Persons, who are in the habit of smoking, smoke in railway carriages, and sometimes the clothes of other persons seated near them are burnt by sparks. (8) Passengers suffering from infectious and other serious diseases are allowed to travel in the same carriages as other passengers, to the great inconvenience of the latter ; separate accommodation should be provided for the former. (9) The privies at railway stations have not been made properly, inasmuch as no screens have been put up in front. The sweepers levy blackmail from ignorant passengers who go to the privies. (10) Passengers, who arrive at their destination even late at night, are not allowed by railway officials to stay at the station for the night. It is almost needless to say that passengers who are thus obliged to go home at night run the risk of being attacked by thieves on the way.

Circulation,
432 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 14th May, complains that since the beginning of this year intermediate-class accommodation has not been provided in the passenger trains on the Rájputána-Malwa line, to the great inconvenience of natives, and asks the Traffic Manager to give the subject his best attention.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 13th May, is sorry to say that no satisfactory arrangements have been made at Moradabad for extinguishing fires. Some bottles containing a kind of fluid said to be very efficacious in putting

Fires at Moradabad.

down flames were obtained from Calcutta at a high price, but on trial they have been found to be quite useless. At the Asálatpura fire the fire-engine, too, proved an entire failure. Great credit is due to the European soldiers who boldly entered a house on fire and saved the inmates, who had been obliged to shut themselves up in a room on account of the flames. A powerful fire-engine should be obtained, and in the meantime all persons should be made to keep a large supply of water at their houses, and a large number of water-carriers should be engaged. Ten or twelve water-carriers should be located in every part of the city and should be ready to work at a moment's notice.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Adab-i-Alam	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Haidi May Husain.	1888. 7th	May 16th	140 copies.
2	Aftab-i-Azamgarh	Azamgarh	"	"	Qudrat Ali	Apl. 30th & May 7th & 14th.	17th & 21st,	208 "
3	Agré Akhbar	Agré	"	"	Tejammul-Husain	May 14th	19th	200 "
4	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 20th	" 22nd	"
5	Am-i-Akbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar Ali	Apl. 23rd	16th	90 "
6	Akbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	May 15th	18th	63 "
7	Akbar-i-Chander	Chunar	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	" "	20th	215 "
8	Alam-i-Tanzeer	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	18th	"	200 "
9	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	15th & 19th,	17th & 21st,	500 copies (in- cluding 280 copies taken by Govern- ment).
10	Almond Akhbar	Almore	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	14th	15th	85 copies.
11	Amr-ul-Akbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	16th	21st	245 "
12	Aranye Darpan	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Jagannath	For Dec. 1887 & January.	19th	"
13	Asad	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	May 18th	"	240 "

No.	Author	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Appl.	20th & May	21st	100
14	Shahrest Banadur	Aligarh	Hindi	...	Mihir Chand	...	...	...	100
15	Shahrest Banadur	Benares	...	...	Ram Krishn Varmá	...	...	...	2,000
16	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradábád	Urdu	...	Kiabun Sarup	...	...	...	250
17	Dab-daba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	...	...	Thakur Prasad	...	...	...	425
18	Dab-daba-i-Sikandar	Rampur	...	...	Muhammad Husain	...	...	...	170
19	Dinkar Prabodh	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Ram Dás Varmá	For April	...	...	181
20	Gulab-i-Oudh	Sultanpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nirotan Dás	May 15th	...	...	100
21	Hami-i-Islam	Lucknow	...	Monthly	Adul Ghaffar	For April & May	...	...	130
22	Hindustan	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	May 15th to 20th	...	...	150
23	Jaspur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	...	...	310
24	Jalod-i-Badi	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	...	...	...	162
25	Jalod-i-Far	...	...	...	Maharaj Kishun	...	...	...	250
26	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradábád	...	...	Jamshed Ali	...	...	...	501 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).
27	Jallos Paper	Lucknow	...	Bi-monthly	Salyid Hasan Jafar	...	...	...	...
28	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	...	...	Bhaggu Khan	...	...	...	...
29	Karnam	Lucknow	...	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	...	...	...	...
30	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	...	...	...
31	Kayash Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Rudra Prasad	...	...	...	...
32	Kherkhda-i-Afagh	Philbhit	...	...	Masbar Ahsan Khan	...	...	...	...
33	Kashmir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	...	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	...	...	...
34	Kashmir-i-Nar	Cawnpore	...	...	Durgé Prasad	...	...	...	...
35	Kashmir-i-Patla	Rampur	...	...	Muhammad Basé	...	...	...	...
36	Kashmir-i-Farros	Bijnor	...	...	Karim-i-lah	...	...	...	...
37	Kashmir-i-Lam	Moradábád	...	...	Amjed Ali	...	...	...	...
38	Kashmir-i-Labdar	Etawah	...	Bi-weekly	Báhu-l-lah Khan	...	...	...	...

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Kunj Bihari Lal	1888. Apl. 30th & May 8th.	... May 22nd	250 copies.
40	Naru-l-Anwar	... Cawnpore	... " "	... " "	... Abdu-l-Hamid	May 12th & 19th.	16th & 22nd.	306 "
41	Nyaya Sudha	... Harda	... Marathi.	... " "	... Basudeva Bhaskar	" 16th	19th	400 "
42	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	... Sheo Prasad	" 16th & 22nd.	16th to 22nd.	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
43	Pradyot Samachar	... Allahabad	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Dewaki Nandan	21st	21st	500 copies.
44	Rafie-l-Akbar	... Benares	... Urdu	... " "	... Ghulam Hussein	" 7th, & 14th.	16th & 21st.	200 "
45	Rahbar	... Moradabad	... " "	... " "	... Partab Kishun	" 12th	17th	" "
46	Rahnuma-i-Ohang	... Agra	... " "	... Bi-monthly	... Khair-ul-lah Khan	Mer. 15th	22nd	50 "
47	Rajasthan Gazette	... Ajmere	... Hindi-Urdu	... Weekly	... Murad Ali	May 14th	17th	432 "
48	Raja Prabodh	... Batliam	... Urdu	... " "	... Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq	" 10th	19th	150 "
49	Rohilkhand Punch	... Moradabad	... " "	... " "	... Jamshed Ali	13th	21st	150 "
50	Roshan	... Lucknow	... " "	... Bi-weekly	... Tegh Bahadur	" 14th, 17th & 21st.	16th, 19th & 22nd.	113 "
51	Rajm Kirti Sudhakar	... Udaipur	... Hindi	... Weekly	... Banshi Dhar	14th	18th	160 "
52	Rajm Kirti	... Cawnpore	... Urdu	... " "	... Jamna Prasad	" 15th	19th	95 "
53	Rubodh Sindhu	... Khandwa	... Marathi Hind.	... " "	... Lakshman Anant	" 16th	"	200 "
54	Rupnath-i-Rangar	... Agra	... Urdu	... " "	... Ibrat Hussain	"	17th	200 "

55	<i>Bur-i-Qaisar</i>	... Rampur	...	...	...	17th	...	21st	...	137
56	<i>Talab</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	...	19th	...	22nd	...	60
57	<i>Tomonadi</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	16th	...	18th	...	125
58	<i>Tal-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	...	...	"	...	"	...	298
59	<i>Frit Dhar</i>	... Dhar	...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	...	17th	...	19th	...	130
60	<i>Zarfa-l-Hind</i>	... Meerut	...	Urdu	...	16th	...	20th	...	250

ALLAHABAD:

The 26th May, 1883.

PRIVA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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